Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Yukon Employment

April 2011

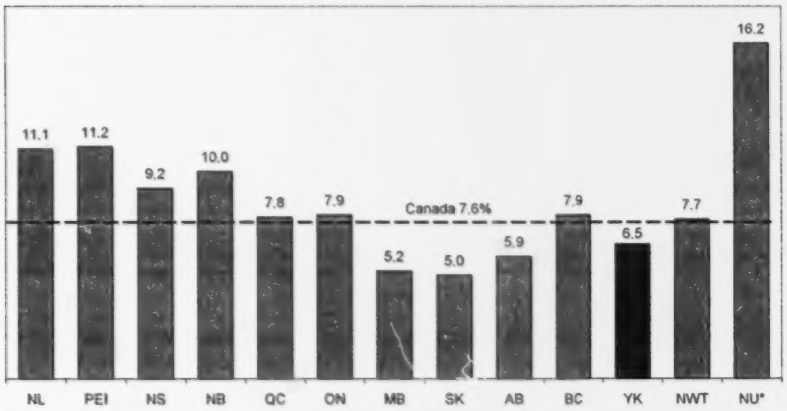
Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate increased to 6.5% in April 2011, bringing it closer to the national unemployment rate of 7.6%
- Yukon's labour force climbed to a new record high - 20,000 - in April.
- The increase in labour force is due to both an increase in the number of Yukon residents entering the labour force as well as an increase in the population of the territory.

April 2011 Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	20,000
Employed	18,700
Unemployed	1,300
Unemployment Rate	6.5%

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, April '11



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

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- The number of people in Yukon's job market increased from March; however, an increased participation rate combined with a slight decrease in the number of Yukon jobs brought the unemployment rate up to 6.5%.
- The prairie provinces had the lowest unemployment rates in the country followed by Yukon. April is the first time since October 2010 that Yukon's unemployment rate was not the lowest in the country.
- Canada's unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points this month after an increase in (mainly part-time) employment.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/110506/dq110506a-eng.htm

Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2010.pdf

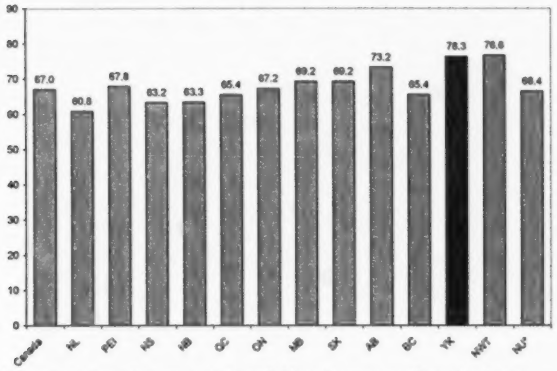
Yukon's 2006 Census Labour Publication - Broad snapshot of Yukon in May, 2006. Includes information on Yukon communities, employee occupation and employer industry. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2006_labour.pdf

Yukon 2010 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2010_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

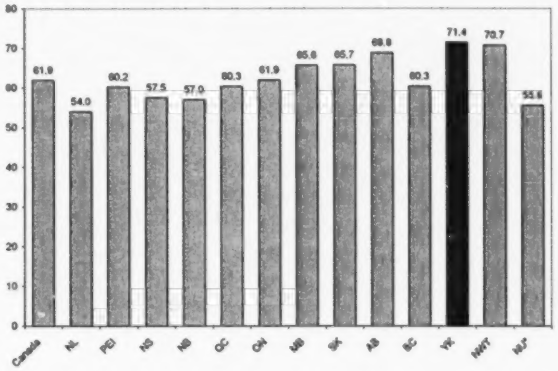
Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aborignal and Rural/Whitehorse data. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2009.pdf

Comparisons with Canada - Snapshot

Participation Rate, April '11



Employment Rate, April '11



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in April 2011 was 76.3, behind only NWT in Canada.

Yukon's April employment rate (which measures the percent of the population which is employed), at 71 .4%, was the highest in Canada, due to the effects of a combination of a high participation rate and a relatively low unemployment rate.

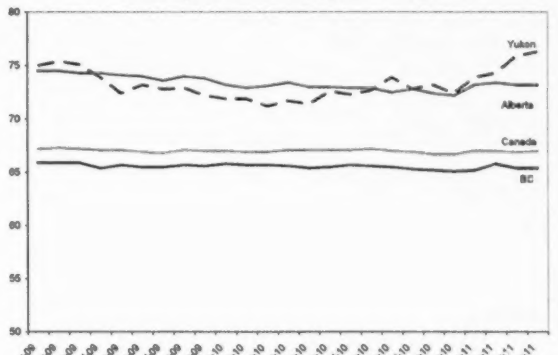
Comparisons with Canada - Historical

The Labour Force Survey estimates that 76.3% of Yukoners over the age of 15 are employed or are seeking employment. This percentage has risen from 71.7% in April of 2010.

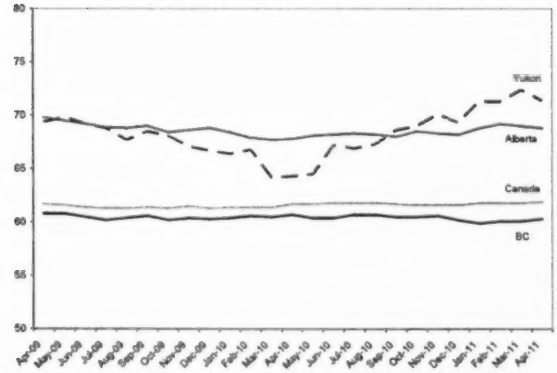
Until April, these entrants to Yukon's job market have experienced success in locating employment as well; the employment rate has climbed while the unemployment rate was quite low. April saw both an increase in the unemployment rate and a decrease in the employment rate.

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's; however, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

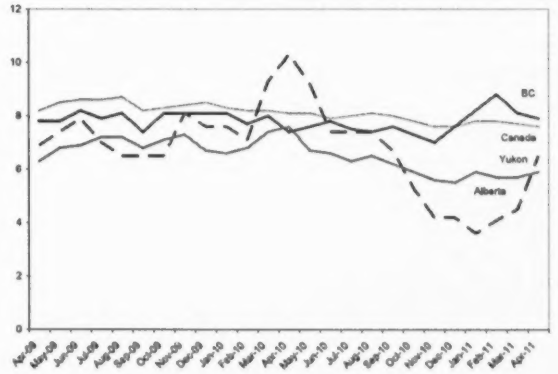
Participation Rate, Apr '09 - Apr '11



Employment Rate, Apr '09 - Apr '11



Unemployment Rate, Apr '09 - Apr '11

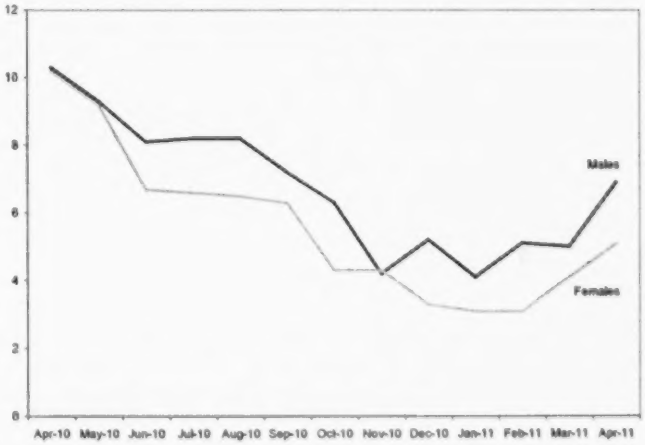


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Apr-11	**20,000**	10,100	9,900	**18,700**	9,400	9,300	**1,300**	700	500
Mar-11	**19,800**	10,100	9,700	**18,900**	9,600	9,400	**900**	500	400
Feb-11	**19,400**	9,800	9,600	**18,600**	9,300	9,300	**800**	500	300
Jan-11	**19,300**	9,800	9,600	**18,600**	9,300	9,300	**700**	400	300
Dec-10	**18,900**	9,700	9,200	**18,100**	9,200	8,900	**800**	500	300
Nov-10	**19,100**	9,600	9,400	**18,300**	9,200	9,100	**800**	400	400
Oct-10	**19,000**	9,600	9,400	**18,000**	9,000	9,000	**1,000**	600	400
Sep-10	**19,300**	9,700	9,600	**17,900**	9,000	8,900	**1,300**	700	600
Aug-10	**18,900**	9,700	9,200	**17,500**	9,000	8,600	**1,400**	800	600
Jul-10	**18,800**	9,700	9,100	**17,400**	9,000	8,400	**1,400**	800	600
Jun-10	**18,800**	9,900	8,900	**17,400**	9,100	8,300	**1,400**	800	600
May-10	**18,500**	9,700	8,700	**16,700**	8,800	7,900	**1,700**	900	800
Apr-10	**18,500**	9,700	8,800	**16,600**	8,700	7,900	**1,900**	1,000	900
Mar-10	**18,300**	9,600	8,700	**16,500**	8,600	8,000	**1,700**	1,000	700
Feb-10	**18,400**	9,600	8,800	**17,100**	8,700	8,300	**1,300**	800	500
Jan-10	**18,400**	9,600	8,700	**17,000**	8,800	8,200	**1,400**	900	500
Dec-09	**18,400**	9,500	8,900	**17,000**	8,700	8,300	**1,400**	800	600
Nov-09	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**17,100**	8,700	8,400	**1,500**	900	600
Oct-09	**18,500**	9,500	9,000	**17,300**	8,800	8,500	**1,200**	700	500
Sep-09	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**17,400**	8,800	8,600	**1,200**	700	500
Aug-09	**18,400**	9,500	8,900	**17,200**	8,800	8,400	**1,200**	700	500
Jul-09	**18,700**	9,700	9,000	**17,400**	8,800	8,600	**1,300**	900	500
Jun-09	**19,000**	9,700	9,300	**17,500**	8,700	8,800	**1,500**	1,000	500
May-09	**19,000**	9,700	9,300	**17,600**	8,600	9,000	**1,400**	1,000	400
Apr-09	**18,900**	9,500	9,300	**17,500**	8,600	9,000	**1,300**	1,000	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-11	**6.5**	6.9	5.1
Mar-11	**4.5**	5.0	4.1
Feb-11	**4.1**	5.1	3.1
Jan-11	**3.6**	4.1	3.1
Dec-10	**4.2**	5.2	3.3
Nov-10	**4.2**	4.2	4.3
Oct-10	**5.3**	6.3	4.3
Sep-10	**6.7**	7.2	6.3
Aug-10	**7.4**	8.2	6.5
Jul-10	**7.4**	8.2	6.6
Jun-10	**7.4**	8.1	6.7
May-10	**9.2**	9.3	9.2
Apr-10	**10.3**	10.3	10.2
Mar-10	**9.3**	10.4	8.0
Feb-10	**7.1**	8.3	5.7
Jan-10	**7.6**	9.4	5.7
Dec-09	**7.6**	8.4	6.7
Nov-09	**8.1**	9.4	6.7
Oct-09	**6.5**	7.4	5.6
Sep-09	**6.5**	7.3	5.6
Aug-09	**6.5**	7.4	5.6
Jul-09	**7.0**	9.3	5.6
Jun-09	**7.9**	10.3	5.4
May-09	**7.4**	10.3	4.3
Apr-09	**6.9**	10.5	4.3

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, Apr '10 - Apr '11

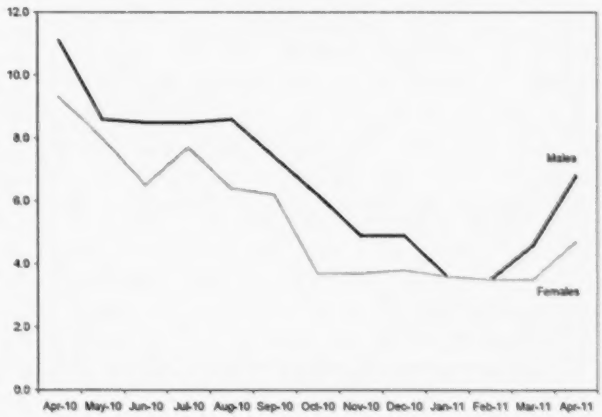


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-11	17,300	8,800	8,500	16,300	8,200	8,100	1,000	600	400
Mar-11	17,200	8,700	8,500	16,500	8,300	8,300	600	400	300
Feb-11	16,900	8,500	8,500	16,300	8,100	8,200	600	300	300
Jan-11	16,800	8,400	8,400	16,200	8,100	8,100	600	300	300
Dec-10	16,200	8,200	8,000	15,600	7,900	7,700	600	400	300
Nov-10	16,200	8,200	8,100	15,500	7,800	7,800	700	400	300
Oct-10	16,200	8,100	8,100	15,300	7,600	7,800	800	500	300
Sep-10	16,200	8,100	8,100	15,200	7,600	7,600	1,100	600	500
Aug-10	16,000	8,100	7,800	14,900	7,500	7,400	1,100	700	500
Jul-10	15,900	8,200	7,800	14,700	7,500	7,200	1,200	700	600
Jun-10	15,900	8,200	7,700	14,700	7,500	7,200	1,200	700	500
May-10	15,600	8,100	7,500	14,300	7,400	6,900	1,300	700	600
Apr-10	15,700	8,100	7,500	14,100	7,300	6,800	1,600	900	700
Mar-10	15,500	8,000	7,500	14,100	7,200	6,900	1,400	800	600
Feb-10	15,700	8,000	7,700	14,600	7,300	7,300	1,100	700	400
Jan-10	15,700	8,000	7,700	14,600	7,300	7,300	1,100	700	400
Dec-09	15,700	7,900	7,800	14,700	7,300	7,400	1,000	600	400
Nov-09	15,900	8,000	7,800	14,700	7,400	7,400	1,100	700	500
Oct-09	15,900	8,000	7,800	14,900	7,500	7,400	900	500	400
Sep-09	16,000	8,100	7,900	15,100	7,600	7,500	1,000	500	400
Aug-09	15,900	8,100	7,800	15,100	7,600	7,500	800	500	400
Jul-09	16,100	8,100	7,900	15,200	7,600	7,500	900	500	400
Jun-09	16,300	8,300	8,000	15,100	7,500	7,600	1,100	800	400
May-09	16,400	8,300	8,100	15,300	7,500	7,800	1,100	800	300
Apr-09	16,300	8,200	8,100	15,300	7,500	7,800	1,000	700	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-11	5.8	6.8	4.7
Mar-11	3.5	4.6	3.5
Feb-11	3.6	3.5	3.5
Jan-11	3.6	3.6	3.6
Dec-10	3.7	4.9	3.8
Nov-10	4.3	4.9	3.7
Oct-10	4.9	6.2	3.7
Sep-10	6.8	7.4	6.2
Aug-10	6.9	8.6	6.4
Jul-10	7.5	8.5	7.7
Jun-10	7.5	8.5	6.5
May-10	8.3	8.6	8.0
Apr-10	10.2	11.1	9.3
Mar-10	9.0	10.0	8.0
Feb-10	7.0	8.8	5.2
Jan-10	7.0	8.8	5.2
Dec-09	6.4	7.6	5.1
Nov-09	6.9	8.8	6.4
Oct-09	5.7	6.3	5.1
Sep-09	6.3	6.2	5.1
Aug-09	5.0	6.2	5.1
Jul-09	5.6	6.2	5.1
Jun-09	6.7	9.6	5.0
May-09	6.7	9.6	3.7
Apr-09	6.1	8.5	3.7

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, Apr '10 - Apr '11



Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, 15+

'Seasonally adjusted' refers to the technique of adjusting figures to remove seasonal movements. As such, seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted should not be made. For more information, see definitions on pg 8.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Apr-11	**19,800**	10,000	9,800	**18,300**	9,100	9,300	**1,500**	900	500
Mar-11	**19,500**	9,800	9,600	**18,500**	9,200	9,300	**1,000**	700	400
Feb-11	**19,100**	9,600	9,500	**18,200**	9,000	9,200	**900**	600	300
Jan-11	**19,000**	9,500	9,500	**18,300**	9,000	9,200	**800**	500	300
Dec-10	**18,700**	9,600	9,200	**17,900**	9,000	8,900	**800**	500	300
Nov-10	**19,000**	9,700	9,400	**18,300**	9,200	9,000	**800**	400	400
Oct-10	**19,300**	9,900	9,400	**18,400**	9,400	8,900	**1,000**	500	400
Sep-10	**19,900**	10,200	9,700	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**1,300**	600	600
Aug-10	**19,700**	10,300	9,400	**18,400**	9,600	8,800	**1,300**	700	600
Jul-10	**19,400**	10,100	9,200	**18,000**	9,400	8,600	**1,400**	700	600
Jun-10	**19,000**	10,100	8,900	**17,500**	9,200	8,400	**1,500**	900	600
May-10	**18,300**	9,600	8,700	**16,400**	8,600	7,800	**1,900**	1,000	800
Apr-10	**18,200**	9,500	8,700	**16,100**	8,300	7,800	**2,100**	1,200	900
2010	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**17,500**	9,000	8,500	**1,300**	800	600
2009	**18,700**	9,600	9,100	**17,300**	8,700	8,600	**1,300**	900	500
2008	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**18,000**	9,100	8,900	**900**	700	300
2007	**18,100**	9,400	8,800	**17,200**	8,800	8,400	**900**	600	300
2006	**18,200**	9,500	8,700	**17,400**	9,000	8,400	**800**	500	200
2005	**18,100**	9,200	8,800	**17,200**	8,600	8,600	**900**	600	300
2004	**17,800**	8,900	8,900	**16,700**	8,200	8,500	**1,100**	700	400
2003	**16,900**	8,500	8,400	**15,200**	7,500	7,700	**1,700**	1,100	600
2002	**16,900**	8,600	8,300	**15,200**	7,500	7,800	**1,600**	1,100	500
2001	**16,800**	8,600	8,300	**14,900**	7,300	7,600	**1,900**	1,300	600

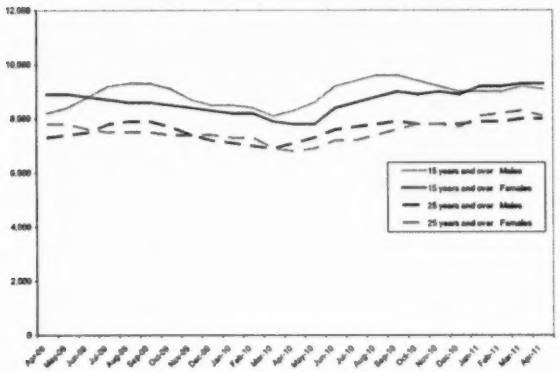
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Apr-11	**7.6**	9.0	5.1	**75.6**	75.8	75.4	**69.8**	68.9	71.5
Mar-11	**5.1**	7.1	4.2	**74.7**	74.8	73.8	**70.9**	70.2	71.5
Feb-11	**4.7**	6.3	3.2	**73.2**	73.3	73.1	**69.7**	68.7	70.8
Jan-11	**4.2**	5.3	3.2	**72.8**	72.5	73.1	**70.1**	68.7	70.8
Dec-10	**4.3**	5.2	3.3	**71.6**	73.3	70.8	**68.6**	68.7	68.5
Nov-10	**4.2**	4.1	4.3	**72.8**	74.0	72.3	**70.1**	70.2	69.2
Oct-10	**5.2**	5.1	4.3	**73.9**	75.6	72.3	**70.5**	71.8	68.5
Sep-10	**6.5**	5.9	6.2	**76.2**	77.9	74.6	**71.3**	73.3	69.2
Aug-10	**6.6**	6.8	6.4	**75.8**	78.6	72.9	**70.8**	73.3	68.2
Jul-10	**7.2**	6.9	6.5	**74.6**	77.1	71.3	**69.2**	71.8	66.7
Jun-10	**7.9**	8.9	6.7	**73.4**	77.1	69.0	**67.6**	70.2	65.1
May-10	**10.4**	10.4	9.2	**70.7**	73.8	68.0	**63.3**	66.2	60.9
Apr-10	**11.5**	12.6	10.3	**70.5**	73.1	68.0	**62.4**	63.8	60.9
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.6	**72.7**	74.8	70.5	**67.3**	68.7	65.9
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.5	**73.9**	75.0	72.8	**68.4**	68.0	68.8
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**75.9**	77.8	74.0	**72.3**	72.2	72.4
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.2**	76.4	73.3	**70.5**	71.5	70.0
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.8**	77.9	73.1	**72.5**	73.8	70.6
2005	**5.0**	6.5	3.4	**76.4**	76.7	75.2	**72.6**	71.7	73.5
2004	**6.2**	7.9	4.5	**76.7**	76.1	77.4	**72.0**	70.1	73.9
2003	**10.1**	12.9	7.1	**74.4**	74.6	74.3	**67.0**	65.8	68.1
2002	**9.5**	12.8	6.0	**76.5**	77.5	75.5	**68.8**	67.6	70.9
2001	**11.3**	15.1	7.2	**77.1**	78.2	76.9	**68.3**	66.4	70.4

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, Apr '11

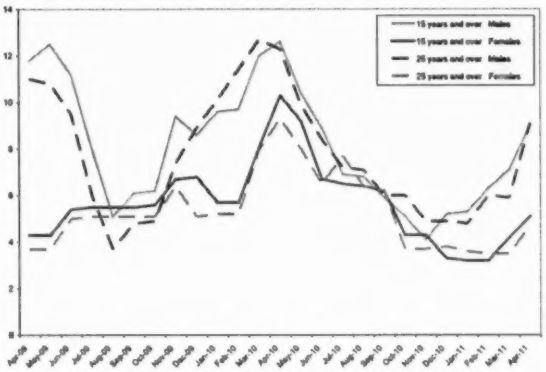
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	19,800	18,300	1,500	6,400	7.6	75.6	69.8
	15 - 24	2,500	2,200	300	1,800	12.0	58.1	51.2
	25 +	17,300	16,100	1,100	4,600	6.4	79.0	73.5
	25 - 54	13,100	12,300	800	1,800	6.1	87.9	82.6
	55 +	4,200	3,800	400	2,800	9.5	60.0	54.3
Males	15 +	10,000	9,100	900	3,200	9.0	75.8	68.9
	15 - 24	1,200	1,100	x	1,000	x	52.2	47.8
	25 +	8,800	8,000	800	2,200	9.1	80.7	73.4
	25 - 54	6,400	5,900	500	800	7.8	88.9	81.9
	55 +	2,300	2,100	300	1,400	13.0	62.2	56.8
Females	15 +	9,800	9,300	500	3,200	5.1	75.4	71.5
	15 - 24	1,300	1,100	200	800	15.4	61.9	52.4
	25 +	8,500	8,100	400	2,400	4.7	78.0	74.3
	25 - 54	6,600	6,400	200	1,000	3.0	86.8	84.2
	55 +	1,900	1,700	x	1,500	x	57.6	51.5

x = suppressed for confidentiality

Employment by Age and Sex, Apr '09 - Apr '11

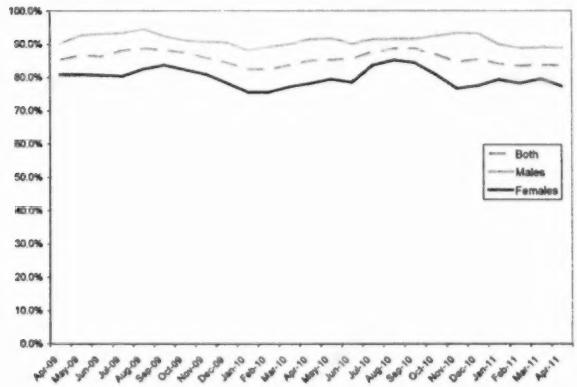


Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, Apr '09 - Apr '11



Unadjusted, Full-time and Part-time Workers, Apr '11

Full-time employees as a percentage of all employees, Apr '09 - Apr '11



- In the past four months, females have seen stronger employment numbers than males.
- The unemployment rate increased for both genders and age groupings (15+ and 25+) from March.
- 15,300, or 84% of Yukon's workers were full-time in April, a percentage that has seen little fluctuation in the past two years.
- 77% of females held full-time employment, while 89% of males did.
- Nationally, 80% of employed Canadians worked full time in April.

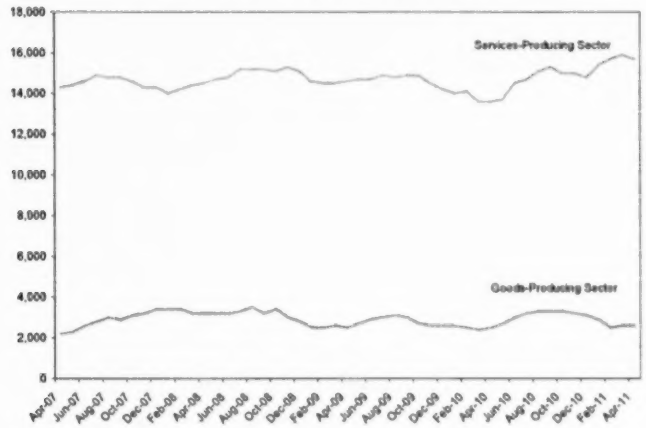
Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, Apr '11

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	18,300	9,100	9,300
Goods-producing sector	2,600	2,300	300
Construction	1,600	1,500	x
Services-producing sector	15,700	6,800	8,900
Trade	2,400	1,300	1,100
Transportation and warehousing	1,000	700	300
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	900	400	500
Educational services	1,900	600	1,200
Health care and social assistance	2,300	600	1,800
Information, culture and recreation	1,300	600	700
Accommodation and food services	1,300	300	1,000
Public administration	3,500	1,500	1,900

x = suppressed for confidentiality

- 15,700, or 86% of Yukoners were employed in service-producing industries in April.
- Over 60% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 57% of employees in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 12% of goods-producing sector workers were female.
- Employment in goods-producing industries is up by 4% from last April; employment in services-producing industries is up by 15%.

Goods/Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, Apr '07 - Apr '11



Goods and services producing sectors

Goods-producing industries are those that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing industries are primarily construction and mining.

Services-producing industries are involved in the provision of services.

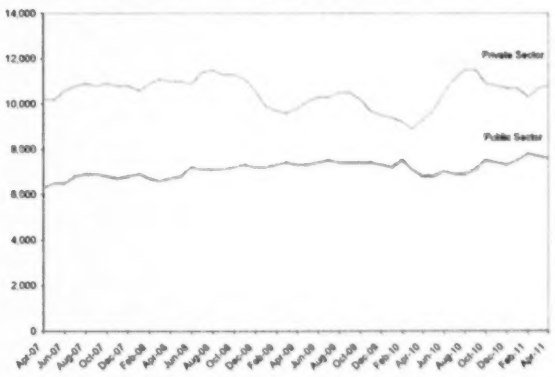
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* Apr '11

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	18.3	9.1	9.3
Public employees	7.6	3.2	4.4
Total private sector	10.8	5.9	4.9
Private employees	8.2	4.2	4.0
Self-employed	2.6	1.7	0.9

Note: 'Public employees' includes federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal employees.

- In April, 42% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private-sector, 24% were self-employed.
- Public sector employment is up by 12% and private sector by 16% from last April.
- The April decrease in total numbers employed was

Public/Private Sector Employment, Apr '07 - Apr '11



driven by slight decreases in both the private and public sectors compared to March '11.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Additional information
Government of Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics (A-8C)
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Telephone: (867) 667-5640; Fax: (867) 393-6203
email: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca
website: www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/